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OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND MASSAU STS.

OLD DOS BESTERS

THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year Forncents per copy. Annual subscription price, \$14. JOB PRINTING of every description, also Stereotyping and Engraving, neatly and promptly executed at the

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

THRATRE FRANCAIS, Fourteenth street, near Sixt. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Brooms

NEW YORK THRATEL Brosquar opposite New York

GERMAN THALIA THEATRE, No. 514 Broadway GERMAN STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.

IRVING HALL, Irving place.—Xs. AND MSS. HOWARD PAUL IN THEIR MUSICAL, COMIC AND CHARACTERISTIC EN-

DODWORTH'S HALL. 806 Broadway. - PROPESSOR HARTS

MAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 545 Broadway, opposite the Metropolina Hotel-in Their Ethiopian Entertain-man, Similyo, Dancing and Regenesques—Ter Black Cook, and African Ballet Troupe.

PIPTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth street. Benevours's Minstreets.—Britiopan Minstreets. Ballana, Businesques, &c.—Harley Lang on a Quier Residence.

KELLY & LEON'S GREAT WESTERN MINSTRELS, 730 Broadway-Is Takin Songs, Danges, Eccentractus, &c. - Doctor of All-Cas-Tran-Has-

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—Com:
VOCAMEN—NEGRO MINSTREAM, BALLEY DIVERTISSEMENT
AC.—THE ROBBER KING. Matinee at 2% o'Clock.

CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, at Bechmics' Hall, 472 Broadway—In a Variety or Light and Laughable Entertainments, Cours of Ballet, &c. The Shadow Partonies. MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brookyle

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn - ETRIOPIAN MIN

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway, Legrques with the Oxy-Hydrogun Microscops twically. Had and Right Arm of Paosst. Open from A. M. th 16 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, October 10, 1866.

THE NEWS.

THE ELECTIONS.

The returns of the elections in Pennsylvania, India Ohio and Iowa are very meagre, and the accounts are in some cases entirely conjectural. General Geary is in some cases entirely conjectural. General Geary is undoubtedly elected Govern's of Pennsylvania by a majority of between fifteen and twenty thousand. The vote in the city of Phitadelphia shows a democratic gain, although it gives a republican majority, and in the ans. A heavy storm has prevented the trans-of despatches from the West, and those received of despatches from the west, and defeated in the supplete. Pendiston has been defeated in the ski, Obio, district, atthough the majority against the forms Chocianati, Ohio, district, athough the majority is between the first and repulsional majority is between thirty thousand and thirty five thousand, which is gain over the cleared in 1864. In Indiana the resiliona majority would thousand, and in lowy it from twenty—thousand to thirty thousand. In si these State she republican majorities are about the same as In the Newark, New Jersey, charge election yester-

the republicans carried eight of the thirteen da, receiving a majority of 1,163, a loss of two hun-

bly at Biarritz. The London Times expresses much reat the reports of its failure, asserting that the importest questions of the present day can only be solved by the Emperor, and by hin "alone," free from the dis-cordant "agencies" which surround him. The writer says that the issue of the Roman question would be less favorable to the other Powers abould Napoleon

meeting" affair. Mr. Beyfit made a very able ch. He was severely streom to Lord Derby with rd to his political career, and asserted that the people of Old England were drunken, rant, demoralized and undt to be intrusted with the franchise, as alleged by the governing class, they had become so from the effects of an aristocratic ries, for the people of the same stock were moral, sted, happy and exercising the franchise in New dand, under another form of government.

KUROPE

The steamship Bremen, at this port yesterday, brought hes to that day.

sice that in an engagement near Moisca the revolutionists were defeated, and four of the

in Crete, through the insurrection

THE CITY.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, the President a the chair. The forfeited recognizances of last year, collected by the District Attorney, to the amount of \$8,500, were appropriated under the head of disburse-ments for county offices and witness fees. Lists were alled to attend parade on the first Monday in Septem The Committee on the New County Court and ted in favor of paying the bills for materials used to construction of that building. The Board adin the construction of that building, journed subject to the call of the chair.

journed subject to the call of the chair.

There were three freeh cases of cholera reported in this city yesterday, and burial permits for two cholera dead were issued. The weekly report of Dr. Haris has been sent in. It stated that last week a group of furnished the control of the control to the washing of fithy bed sacks from the cholers ship

The question of the proposed excursion of the Serenth against to Paris is the great subject of discussion in lat organisation and among its friends, and a beard of moses has the matter under advisement. The cost in and figures is estimated at \$300,000.

The various Union nominating conventions met last vening to put in nomination candidates for the county

inson delivered a lecture on reconstruction and its inci-dental political issues. A very large audience attended. despatch from Philadelphia, announcing republicantine at the election there yesterday, was received with

New York was held youterday at the corner of Univer-sity place and Tenth street.

The anniversary of Pather Mathew's furthday will be

colebrated by all the temperance excisties of this city, Brooklyn and Jersey City to-day infgrand processions. Robert Martin has been arrested in this city on sus picton of being the murderer of Walker, the horse trainer, at Centreville. He was formerly an hostier in

Officer John Hipwell, of the Metrepolitan Police, was in Brooklyn, E. D., about three o'clock on Tuesda elue is given to the perpetrator except the fact that a witness states that he saw a man running away immetely after the shots were fired, whom he pursued bet id not overtake. A coroner's insuest will be held Office station A, who is accused of having overcharged a

Congression House was consisted for a congression tions producedly in feding within recommendation date date. Select Microsoft which is a more with an experience of the courses within the product of the course of the cou

The United States Circuit Court, for the pr

The United States Circuit Court, for the prosecution of criminal cases opens in this city on the 15th instant. There are over twenty counterfeitzes to be tried, among whom are some of the most prominent operators in that line in the country. An interesting account is given of the counterfeiters now in Justody and their mode of operating in their nofarious business.

The illugation about "Gur American Cousin," which has been before the courts for some years was terminated yesterday by a fordiet in favor of Laura Keene. The action was is the Superior Court, before Judge Jones, and was for damages for performance of the play without permission of Miss Keens. The jury gave a verdict for \$2,168.

An interesting case which involves the question as to

ing case which involves the question An intesting case which involves the question as to the individual liability of stockholders for the debts of a corposation, came up yesterday in special term of the Supreme Court before Judge Daniels. The suit is brought by Lecnard B. Lindsley and others, holders of notes amounting to \$19,000, made by the European Petroleum Company against Frederick Simonds and others, stockholders of this corporation. After hearing argument of counsel Judge Daniels reserved his decision.

The elegant sidewheel steamship Morro Casile, Captain R. Adams, will sail from pier No. 4, North river, punchally at three P. M. today, for Havana. The malls will

tually at three P. M. today, for Havana. The mails will close at the Post office at half-past one o'clock.

The fine steamship Euterpe, Captain Eldridge, of C. H. Mallory & Co.'s line, for Galveston, Texas, is unavoidably detained, and will sail on Saturday ners, 13th instant,

bly detained, and will sail on Saturday and 13th instant, at tweive M., from pler No. 20 East river. The stock market was steady yeslerday, and prices ad-lanced. Gold closed at 140%. business was moderate in nearly all departmenta-resbeiness was moderate in nearly all departmenta-restered, but especially on domestic produce, which as generally dull and lower. This was particularly the case with flour and wheat, which, under the influence of expected increased receipts of wheat at an early day, were decidedly lowe. Corn was quiet and Mc. lower, while oats declined ic. 22, per bushel. Pork was scarcely so firm. Beef was steady and firm. Lard was without decided change. Whistoy was steady. Freights were

MISCELLANEOUS.

Further particulars of the loss of the Evening Star have been received. A cospatch from the purser had been received, saying that sixteen were all that were known to be saved, none af them being women. Mr. Paul Alhaiza's opera troupe, which reached this city last Thursday, consisting of fifty-nine singers, and Inureday, consisting of fifty-nine singers, and ding's circus troupe of about thirty persons, with obernalia and baggage were on board. Ninety is maked of the New York seragilos, destued for louse, of ill fame in your seragilos, destued for louse, of ill fame in your seragilos, destued for louse, of ill fame in your seragilos.

seven annaes of the New York sersglios, destined for the houses of ill fame in the seven was were also on board, and are supposed to have been lost. The only name mentioned by the elegraph as lost is that of Captain Knapp. The Sarymah News of yesterday publishes additional particular of the disaster, but all of 2 is incorporated in our eport this morning.

The steamship adrew Johnson, from this port on the 3d, for Charlesty, with fifty passengers, went ashore at Currituck berd. The passengers and crew were all saved. The samer North Star, from Aspinwall for New York, attracted to assist the schoener Mary McKee in the new gale of Cape Hatteras, but, owing to the rough seat; we vessels collided and the North Star withdrew. The law of the McKee arrived in Fortress Monroe year, and report that the North Star showed signals of intress immediately after parting with the schoener, and the passengers on beard showed evidences of alarm and commotion.

A mob of radicals attacked the National Union Read-quarters in Baltimore yesterday, tore down the United States flag and made an assault on the Transcript office, but the police promptly interfered. A fight also took place on Monday night between the rival factions, in which one man was shot three times. One man was killed in Cincinnati, on Monday night, in a bar room fight, for shouting for the republican candidates. A small fight occurred at one of the polis in Newark, small fight occurred at one of the political properties. Another occurred in Torre Haute, Indiana, in which one man, - democrat, was killed, and several other persons wounded, and a secondar rot took place in Richmend, Indiana, the republican organization called the Grand Army of the Republic driving

General Beredith, Colonel Bickell and others from a stand at a democratic meeting.

Our correspondent is Mobile furnishes us with the by-laws of the Order of the Enights of Arabis, an association established by the ex-rebel officer John C. Braine, of Chempeake notoriety, who is now under arrest in New York. The objects of the society are, to occupy and pos-sess a country not named, and cultivate the soil as the property of the participants in its invasion. Cube is un-doubtedly the country in question. The organization is

doubtedly the country in question. The organization is in full blast in that country.

A detention of trains for some hours occurred on the New York and New Haven Railroad last Saturday, owing to a schoener running aground in the open draw of the Norwalk bridge. The delay gave great annoyance to hundreds of passongers, who believed that the Superintendent of the railroad line was guilty of neglect in not causing the mast of the schooner to be cut away so as to comble the trains to pass. An indignation meeting was hold and resolutions adopted severely denouncing the superintendent, and recommending the holding of

Port as Prince, Hayti, we visited by another configgration about the middle of last month. arrenal caught fire from an explosion of guape and the flames destroyed the greater portion form and several vessels. The loss of lite is re-

and Erie Railroad, yesterday, by which four person

The Association of the Army of the Te lave a grand meeting at Cincinnati on the 14th of Noember next. Grant, Sherman, Howard and Logan are

THE PRESIDENT'S THANKSGIVING PROCLAMA TION.—The President's proclamation recommending Thursday, the 29th day of November next, as a general day of thanksgiving, prayer and praise in the several States and Territories, we hope will be adopted by all the State and Territorial governments, and that all the churches, Protestant and Catholic, Jew and Gentile, Quaker, Shaker, Mormon and Spiritnalistic, will join in the devotions of the day in a spirit of brotherly love. Thus, for one day at least, let us hope that President Johnson and Parson Brownlow, Beecher, Cheever and Greeley, Ben Butler and Mayor Moaroe of New Orleans, Archbishop McCloskey, Bishop Potter and Rabbi Raphall, Governor Fenton and Thurlow Weed, Fred Douglass and the Hon, Ben Wood, warlike Anna Dickinson and the irrepressible Brigham Young, "Old Thad Stevens" and Henry A. Wise, and, in short, that men and women of all sections, all creeds and all colors, excepting the constitutional exception of "Indians not taxed," may join for nce in the same general exercises of praise hanksgiving, conciliation and forgiveness from Maine to California. Such a day of gene ral reunion and thanksgiving among the tions, always excepting "Indians not taxed"such a reunion, we say, on the civil rights equality of the law of Congress on that sub ject, will surely qualify all the people of all the States for the ratification of the constitu tional amendments and the speedy restoration of the Union on that solld haste

Governor of Pennsylvania by a majority, from the returns before us, somewhere between fifteen and twenty thousand, the latter figure being Abraham Lincoln's majority in 1864. The democrate gain some three thousand in Phila-delphia, but lose generally through all the interior and western counties. The Congress sional delegation of the State in the prese Congress stands—sixteen republicans to eight democrats. The delegation for the new Con gress will probably be the same, though Forney's Press claims a republican gain of one or two members.

Our cotneys from the libete elections of your

It is claimed that Ohio has gone republica by forty or fifty thousand majority, an increaof fifteen thousand over the vote of 1865. The State still retains her delegation of seventee

republican Congressmen to two democrata.

Indiana is claimed by the republicans by majority of from twenty to twenty-five thossand, although the returns indicate a loss o one or two republican members of Congres Iowa has re-elected her full republican quote of Congressmen, and the State has gone for

that ticket by from probably twenty to twentyfive thousand majority.

Altogether we think the results of yeste day's elections may be pronounced suffic decisive to call for a new departure by the administration and the Southern States favor of the constitutional amendment of Con gress now before the States for their ratifica ion. The gains of the democrats in the com-

brative popular vote in such cities as Philadeshia and Cincinnati reveal the assistance draw, from the administration; but the gene ral drit. of the popular current outside of the great citia indicates more clearly the predominant publisentiment of the North.

Ries of the Politicians.

A little over year ago the army of Lee, ex-hausted by the ull-dog tenacity of General Grant, who had bug at its throat from the Wilderness down to the gates of Richmond gave up the fight and arrendered. There was rejoicing all over the ountry; for the people pined for peace and expected to enjoy its bless-ings. In the loyal States the exultation was universal, because with peace came the restoration of the Union and the re-establishment of the government in all its stength. Although the gall of defeat may at first have embittered the cup to those who had so recently been our enemies, yet even they soon came to regard with heartfelt satisfaction the constion of war that had brought them nothing but suffer ing and testruction, and were that that it was at an end. If a shadow darkened the sky it arose only from the fog of those mea's mind who failed to appreciate the American character and produced that the released soldiery would wander about the country murdering and robbing and burning and preying upon the peaceable citizens generally. were speedily dispelled when the sturdy men of war beteok themselves to the workbench and the plough and quietly resumed the employ-ments they had quitted for the tent and the

The nations of Europe looked on in wonder They were not prepared for the grand spectac of two mighty armies disbanding, as it were by magic, and becoming at once absorbed in a peaceable and producing regulation. They saw with amazement a government great enough to extend a generous forgivene States that had for four years waged again It a war of rebellion, and a system perfect enough to resume its working harmo just as soon as such a conflict ceased. The country was at peace; and this fact, so less wonderful to them than the immensity of the resources we had developed during the war, gave us a credit in Europe greater than any we had previously enjoyed.

But it was not long before the peliticians se to work to disturb the waters of the Pool of Siloam, through the virtues of which the eyes of the nation were receiving light. Peace was vient to their own advancement. They must make some capital ou of it for their party or personal purposes before they could regard it as a blessing. The constion of ties in the field was the sign cal guerilles to oner upon a campaign their own. They someneed their raids in resident of the House of Representative to as "the man at the other end of the venue;" and in the Senate the classic ner, in the larguage of the kitchen, de meed him as a "whitewasher." By degree the license of the tongue became more un bounded, and the President was alluded to as a 'traitor" and one who had "legalized assess sination." This desecration of dignity and propriety costinued until it infected the President himself; and for the past two months the miliating spectacle has been presented o the executive and legislative branches of the government scolding at each other and calling each other names, like two angry drabs.

Outside of Congress the political stu speakers on both sides have been yet more tous and violent. The Butlers and Brown lows and Hamiltons on one side, and the Sharkeys, Dawsens and Monroes on the other have done their best to excite the prejudices and passions of the people and to destroy the blessings of peace. One set of men in the South and another set in the East have used their breath unceasingly to fan the smoulder ing embers of fanaticism and sectionalism once more into a flame. On one side we are told that Congress is to be forcibly entere by the Southern members and the organizathe other we are promised the impea ment of the President as soon as Congr re-assembles. Both schemes are mere ravings of brawling politicians The South will quietly re-enter Con gress under the constitutional amendment if the States are sensible enough to secure those terms of readmission, and Butler could not get more than fifty or sixty votes in the House for his threatened impeachment. The balance of the Representatives are quiet and peaceable men, who have already shown their inclination and their power to check the revolutionary ble radicals, and they will do no act in which the country will refuse to sustain them.

But, baseless as are these threats, they

siderable orient conjectural; but such as they unity hold their own. General Geary is elected the clubbings and shootings and guttings in Philadelphia and other places, all the work of mere dribbling politicians; of representatives of corrupt "rings" that are in danger of being broken up; of men who hang on the outskirts and the verge of parties and by their violence endeavor to attract attention, in the hope of getting some paltry office if the side they espouse happens to come out uppermost. And yet such parasites as these have it in their power to cloud over all the bright visions of peace that dawned upon us when the tempest of war passed away; and for their acts th millions of quiet, peaceable citizens are called upon to suffer in their reputation abroad and their self-respect at home.

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The course of these violent and unserupulous agitators of both political parties is jeopardiz-ing all the fruits of victory and all the bless ings secured by peace; and if the quiet, conservative strength of the country does not dis countenance and check them we shall soon lose all the character we have established abroad and bring new dangers and sufferings upon ourselves at home.

The Eastern Question in Europe. The European news shows that there is constantly growing uneasiness among the great Western Powers about the Eastern question The revolt of the Candians against the Otto man government, the defeat of the Turkish troops in Candia and the general excitement among the Greek population of European Turkey, have really given a serious aspect to that old and troublesome question. As a matter of course, too, there is a great deal of speculation in the press of Europe, and particularly in the press of London and Paris, on the probable consequences. In fact the journals have be come quite nervous about the matter, conjuring up all sorts of apprehensions. The reciprocal courtesies and friendship between Russia and the United States are looked upon very ominously, and every movement of the war vessels of this country and those of Russia in the Mediterranean and in the neighborhood of Greece and the Golden Horn is watched and commented on with deep interest.

All this shows the apprehension that exists f trouble on the old Eastern question. We are inclined to believe that the time is near a hand when every part of Christian Europe must cease to be under the rule of a Mahome tan government. The present state of things is contrary to the spirit of the age and the pro-gress of Christian dvilisation, and its end can not be far off.

We are not able to say at present what cours evenis will take, what Powers may be involved in the vast changes that may occur, or who will inherit the magnificent and classical terri tory of European Turkey. All this is in the womb of time. Many unforeseen circumstances may happen to modify from time to time the

we have no idea that the Anglo-French alliance can be revived again for another was similar to thaten the Crimes to check the pro gress of Russia in the East. The motives which combined to form that stiance—British interest and French pride-cannos unite again to control the future as they appeared to check for a time the impending events of the past. Only two courses appear to be open for the settlement of the Eastern question—that is to say, to bring about the restoration of the east ern part of Europe to Christian dominion. Oct to by a conference of all the European Povers to establish independent Christian govern-ments over that part of the continent, and the other by the advance of Russia to the shore of the Mediterranean, the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, to deliver its coreligionists from Mahometan rule. These are the uncertainties

and complications of the future.

With regard to the United States in connec tion with the question, we beg to inform our nervous contemporaries of London and Paris that they need not be alarmed. America-the vast continent on this side the Atlantic-is our that control here which properly belongs to our commanding position, and shall not allow European meddling. But we shall enter into no entangling alliances with a view of control-ling the destiny of Europe. Doubtless we have a moral weight there which is increasing every year with our growth, and it will alway be thrown in favor of liberty and the progres of civilization. This is the rôle of the Unite States in both hemispheres, and we shall no depart from it. So, with regard to the Eastern question, all we desire is a good and liberal Christian government for a Christian people, without troubling ourselves much about the balance of power question which appears to trouble greatly our contemporaries in Europe

THE FIRM OF SEWARD, WEED AND RAYMOND. Thurlow Weed is out in a long rigmarole of a letter, in which he defines his position to be in opposition to the copperheads, but in favor of man. The firm of Seward, Weed and Raymond may therefore be considered as thus disposed for the present :—Seward is completely over on the Tammany side of the fence, Ray mond has gone completely over on the other side, while Weed is banging over on the same side, all but one leg, astride of which is Hoff-

THE TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES' CELEBRATION TO DAY .- A very interesting proceeding comes off in the city to-day—a procession of the Father Mathew temperance societies, in bonor of the birthday of the benign and venerable founde of the total abstinence system, the late Rev. Theobald Mathew. The influence of societies as moral agents, conservators of orde and promoters of good conduct and presperity among a large class of the community can hardly be overrated. Apart from the good which they effect as benevolent institutions, operating within themselves, their influence in furthering industry and sobriety among the working classes is far greater than they either seek or receive credit for. In all our outdoor demonstrations it must have been observed that these societies comprise a most respect able portion of the procession, attracting universal attention by their numerical strength, handsome insignia and orderly demeanor Not the least interesting feature of these bodies is the number of young boys from the schools attached to the different churches who form part of the pageant in clean and gay attire. As a portion of the most creditable and civillzing elements in this community the Father

The Late Disservants Shipwrecks. The equinoctial gales of September and October always supply a record of shipwrecks nore or less disastrous. We expect to hear of essels driven ashore by the violence of the arricane, of crew and passengers saved with disculty and ship and cargo utterly destroyed. We know that there will be thrilling stories of peris escaped and gallant deeds of heroism schieved. But in the terrible disasters record in the HELLE of the last three days there are other and even sadder features. The wreck of the Starlight, after striking upon Barnegat South Shoals, is comprehensible, and does not necessarily imply blame either in the captain, the owners or the builders of the ship. It is very different with the toss of the steamships Daniel Webster and Evening Star, which foun-dered in open sea without striking upon rock The Evening Star belonged to a line of

steamships celebrated for their speed and superior passenger accommodation. She was built with an especial reference to these points. Whether other requirements equally essential were neglected in her construction is a matter for inference only. Her commander was favorably known as a tried and experienced seaman. On Saturday week, the 29th ultimo the Evening Star sailed from New York for New Orleans, having on board two hundred and fifty passengers and a crew of fifty men.
As to what befell her on the voyage, we have as yet only imperfect accounts. A hurricane. or rather cyclone, was raging, and off the coast of Georgia, within a hundred and fifty miles of Savannah, she foundered, and a mere handful of the passengers and crew are all that are known to have been saved. Four boats put of from the sinking ship; but two only have since been heard of. Even had they all reached the shore they could have rescued but a small proportion of the three hundred souls on board. At least two hundred and fifty, we fear, must be set down as lost. Among the passengers were many women. Probably they in their helpless terror broke through all discipline and hampered the efforts of the officers of the ship to save the lives of the passengers. At any rate it is significant that of those reported saved there are thirteen officers and crew and only three passengers. The wreck of the Daniel Webster was happily unaccompanied by any such loss of life. She also foundered in open sea, but the screw steamer George Cromwell bore down upon her in time to save the forty-four people on board. The Daniel Webster was boat, built in 1851. She sailed from New York for Mobile on September 27, and, like the Evening Star, was caught in the cyclone off the Georgian coast.

In looking for the cause of these disasters the first thought that occurs to the mind is that both the Evening Star and the Daniel Webster, as well as the Santiago do Cuba, which put back into the port on Sunday disabled, after looing four of her passengers, were sidewheel steamships. The steamship which rescued the crew of the Daniel Webster is a screw propeller; and the Fung Shuey-another screw steamer, which sailed from New York for New Orleans the same day as the Evening Star-has reached port in safety. But there is some more than the distinction between sidewheel and screw steamers at the bottom of these dis asters. In building our vessels, as in building our houses, we are too apt to sacrifice safety to speed. We want less outward and internal ornamentation about our ocean steamships and more timber and iron; less gingerbread gilding and greater sea-going qualities. Some such catastrophe as that which has occurred to the Evening Star was predicted in the Hunald four years ago. Terrible as that disaster is it will leave us room for thankfulness if the tragic lesson thus taught is acted upon in the future. SANTA ANNA AND THE FENIANS,—A very amus

ing event took place on Staten Island on Monday-a Fenian pionic, with General Santa Fenians are reported to be a fighting body, and as the Mexican General has some fighting in his mind's eye just now, he cultivates ti the market, waiting for such price as their President can obtain per capits, and quite willing to fight anywhere that a chance for Ireland may turn up. Santa Anna presented eral, with cocked hat and plume, numerous medals and a historic sash. He treated his sudience to a good spell of "blarney" in Spanish, presuming, perhaps, that as there is an affinity between that tongue and the Milesian they understood all he said, or probably knowing very well that if they did not they would get his remarks, in plain English, in the HERALD next morning. The General alluded to the legion of San Patricio who fought with him in Mexico, under the misapprebension that their religion was being attacked by our army, because a few places of worship were abused on the march. He praised them as the best troops he had and insinuated that he would like a few more of the same sort to aid him in his forthcoming enterprise. In saying that the Irish are the most apt to sympathize with Mexico, owing to the kindred religion of the two peoples, perhaps Santa Anna had an eye to the probabilities of Mexico becoming the seat of the future papacy. His speech, at all events, was a bold bid for Fenian recruits, and if report speaks true he may not be disappointed in his expectations in that quarter. The cocked hat and feather, the glittering decorations and the sweet Spanish brogue may prove as irresistible temptations as the ribbons of the recruiting sergeant and the martial fife and drum.

A GOOD THING FOR CLEARING AWAY THE OLD POLITICAL RUBBISH OF THE SOUTH .- The section of the constitutional amendment before the States which proposes, till absolved by a two-thirds vote of Congress, to debar from all federal offices bereafter all that class of men who violated their oaths to support the constitution as officers in the service of the United States, civil, judicial or military, by engaging in the late rebellion, is considered in the South a severe exaction. It has been suggested to us, however, that in thus clearing off all the old politicians of the South that brought on and managed the rebellion-such as the Masons and Henters and Wises, of Virginia; Bhatta Mamptons and Quattlebums, of Son

the role & Kanal & the transporter reduced and sympathy of freezes, the Daniel and Theppers, of from the public. We hope, therefore, that Michaelphi, the Seelantin, Scales they will have a good time at their potenzation | sails of Lockstane, and so on to the of an immense lot of useless rubbish, and vastly to their advantage for a new start in the Union.

This is a good idea. It is the very thing which the Southern States ought to desire above all other things—a release from all that batch of pestilential old politicians that plunged the South into the abyes of this late atrous rebellion. But not only will the people and the States concerned be relieved this amendment of these old mischiefmakers; they will be free to bring into the work of Southern political and social reconstruction a new set of leaders from their young and vigorous men, controlled by the new ideas they will have learned from the war—ideas consistent with and adapted to the new order of things. This is the only reconstruction, after all, which will put the South at once en the high road to prosperity, wealth and power.

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INVESTIGATION INTO CUSTOM HOUSE FRAUDS. The Congressional committee appointed by the House of Representatives at its last session to inquire into alleged abuses in the New York and Boston Custom Houses commences at the Astor House to-day its inquiries into affairs at this port. If anything like the corrupt practices that are proved to have existed in saintly Boston were followed in immoral New York, the committee will have a busy time of it; but we think that in that respect, if in no other, the saints have got decidedly ahead of the sinners.

WASHINGTON.

WARRINGTON, Oct. 9, 1866.
Protracted Cabinet Meeting Speedy and Final Disposition of Jeff. Davis.
The Cabinet meeting to-day was prolonged to a much later hour than usual. All the members were present, and the matter under consideration was the vexed question of the trial of Jeff. Davis. The result was a speedy and final disposition of Davis. and final disposition of Davis' case.

Reported Settlement of the Santa Anna-Jenrez Difficulty—The Former to Head an Expedition to Mexico.

It is confidently asserted here by gentlemen who are
interested that Santa Anna and Juarez have settled their

personal difficulties, through the intercession of mutual friends, and that before long an expedition with Santa Anna at its head will land upon the Mexican cost in time to seize the French and Austrian military supplies, thus paying the expenses of the expedition. The bargain is that Juarez is to wrest from Maximillan the confiscated church property, and Santa Anna is to recover his own confiscated property, which is said to be of almost fabruance.

The Freedmen's Bureau System Working Admirably in Georgia.—The Crops Very Poor.
The Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau has received a communication from an agent of the Bureau, written from Bairdstown, Ogfethorpe county, Ga., ta which he informs the General that everything cosmocted with the operations of the Bureau in that county is weeking smoothly. The freed people are conducting themselves with decorum, and the whites seem disposed to do them justice. He states that there is a large body of aged, infirm and helpless freed people in that section of the State who are in absolute need of aid from the government, and he begs of the Commissioner to take some measures for their relief. He states that many of the strong and healthy freedmen have left the county,

the strong and healthy freedmen have left the county, while the dependent have all remained, and the civil authorities are unable to provide for them.

In relation to the crope, the agent says:—"I never In relation to the crops, the agent says;—"I never before saw such a crop in any country. Some farmers will scarcely make the seed which they planted in the spring. Most of the freedmen were weeking for a share in the crop, and of course they will make little er nothing. The prospect for living in this county is de-cidedly gloomy, but the farmers generally destre to keep the labor if they can, and most of them will try it

the laior if they can, and most of them will try it another year."

The Amriety to Hear Election Returns. The excitement at the Johnson Club this evening in reference to the elections which have taken place to day is immense. The rooms are completely packed with political quidnunce, eagerly struggling to puruse the bulletins which are constantly arriving from all pasts of the State, while a large crowd stand patiently outside, indifferent to the rain in their fleros anxiety to pick up a few crumbs of information. The despatches hitherten received here claim large conservative gains both in the city of Philadelphia and the adjacent counties. Each additional statement of conservative triumph is halled with tremendous demonstrations of rejoicing. The republicans have so far established ithemselves in the old Fair Building, and, like their party opponents, are constantly receiving telegrams upon the all absorbing topic of the day. It is amusing to notice the strangely conflicting purpost of those, however, with those published by the opposite side.

Mr. Savenard Almost Emirely Convalencement. Secretary Seward has almost entirely recovered from

case determined favorably the official document operation is issued from the State Department as soon it can be prepared. There is no necessity whatever fapplicants to employ agents to facilitate the business, the latter have no influence in the premises.

Appointments by the President.

The President has appointed John Seys, of Ohio, Minister Resident and Consul General of the United States to the republic of Liberis, and Charles Seymour and William A. Budd, of New York, and E. R. Mudge, of

Pension Bareau Appointments. Pension Harrens Appetitioners.
The Commissioner of Pensions made the following appointments to-day:—Doctors Erra B. Sprague, Oswego, N. Y., and G. A. Dayton, Mexico, N. Y., to be examining surgeons, and George F. Tilden to be pension notary at Castine, Maine.

Pardon of Convicts by the President.
The President has directed the pardons of the follow-

ing persons:

James Towers, convicted at the Decemof the United States Circuit Court for the
trict of Ohio, of presenting for payme
against the United States, and sentenced
the Court of against the United States, and sentenced to one year' imprison ment. John G. Mellinger, convicted at the Materm, 1968, of the United States plastret Court for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania, of stealing a cetter from the mail, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment Joseph W. Addison, who was convicted on his own confession last March, in Manachusetts, of robbing the Pee office, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. J. R. Ride, who was convicted at the December term, 1868, of the United States District Courf for the Scatthern district of New York, of presenting for ayment false and fractighent venchers of the United States, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

States, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment. Stales of Fubilic Lumb.

During the past mouth 28,871 acres of the public lends were disposed of at the following designated total offices:—Humboldt, Kansan, 5,862 acres; Falls of St. Croix, 1,042; Brownsville, Nebranks, 11,050; Fors De Moines, Iowa, 4,252; Sloux City, Iowa, 4,655 acres.

The Inspection of Steamboats.

Moines, Jowa, 4,525; Sioux City, Iowa, 4,666 acres,
The Inspection of Steamboats.
Captain William M. Mow, of the United States Treasury Department, left this city on Saturday last for New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Buffalo, on business connected with the inspection of steamboats. Captain Mew is to be present at the meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Steamboats at Buffalo, N. Y., at which meeting additional measures will be suggested and considered with a view to providing further security to passengers on steamboats. These additional rules, when adopted by the Board, will be submitted to Congress at its next nession.

The Booth Cupture Award. ant Docherty to-day received his awa Booth, amounting to between five